

New York, July 5.—Silver, 63 7/8c; lead, \$6.90; spelter, \$10.75; copper, \$26.00@29.00.

Utah: Tonight and Thursday Generally Fair; Warmer in South Portion.

## Allied Forces Gaining On All Fronts

### Carranza Note Evades Vital Point

#### GERMANS BEING PUSHED BACK YARD BY YARD BY THE ALLIES

Both French and British Making Progress—Total Prisoners Taken, Fifteen Thousand—German Aggregate Losses Not Less Than Sixty Thousand—Pounding on Verdun Lines Continues—Germans Repair Breach in Eastern Lines But Russians Immediately Return for Attack—Italians Keep Strong Pressure on Austrian Front.

Berlin, July 5, via London, 4:44 p. m.—Russian troops are again attacking the German line from Zerin to the region southeast of Baranovichi, in Lithuania says the German official statement given out today. Very stubborn hand to hand fighting is in progress, the announcement adds, and the Russians have either been repulsed or driven back from the places where they had broken into the German lines. The heaviest losses, it is said, were sustained by the Russians.

Rome, July 5, via London, 6:32 p. m.—New successes have been won by the Italians in their offensive in the Trentino, the war office announced today. They have occupied the summit of Monte Corno, northwest of the Pasubio and captured the crest of Monte Sellugio.

The official statement says:

"Between the Adige and the Brenta the enemy is making every effort to contest our advance and has attempted to counter attack at various points. In the Adige valley during the night of July 3 we repulsed an attack on the Monte Zugna trenches.

"Yesterday several attempts of our Alpine troops reached the summit of Monte Corno northwest of the Pasubio.

"In the upper Astico basin in spite of difficulties and the enemy's resistance, we captured the crest of Monte Selmo and advanced toward Bio Pereddo and the Astico.

"In the Campello Valley near Maso Beranta after intense artillery preparation the enemy attacked our positions on Prima Luneta but was driven with heavy loss leaving some prisoners and three machine guns in our hands.

"Along the Isonez front the artillery activity has increased. Fighting in the Montafone sector has continued. We took some prisoners, two machine guns and a trench mortar."

Yard by yard the Germans are being pushed back by entente allies under steady hammering of their offensive movement on the western front. New progress for both the French and the British is reported by Paris and London today.

Berlin today claims that the fighting of last night on the front of the allied offensive in the west did not result in serious impairment of the German position.

The total of prisoners taken by the allies in the western offensive is unofficially estimated at 15,000 and the aggregate German losses as not less than sixty thousand.

In the Verdun region the Germans apparently have not lessened their pressure to any appreciable extent. They still hold the important Thiaumont work.

On the eastern front the breach in the German lines made in the Baranovichi region has been repaired, according to Berlin, but the Russians returned immediately to the attack after having been driven out of the captured positions.

London, July 5, 12:30 p. m.—Pressure of the entente allies on the central powers continues without abatement and while nowhere has any great amount of territory been gained, great strategic gains are claimed on the western, eastern and Italian fronts.

So far as the western front is concerned, the first phase of the Anglo-French offensive is thought to be nearing an end. Both north and south of the Somme the French and British are engaged in organizing positions captured since Saturday. The French, having taken the south of the Somme, now are fighting in open country and cavalry, which has been so long idle, is being employed for patrol work.

Next French Objective.

The next objective of the French in this region is the village of Barleux, which is the junction point of three highways leading to the Somme, south of Peronne. If this point is captured, the French will be in position to attack the bridgeheads opposite Peronne which the Germans are strengthening.

North of the river, the Anglo-French advance is slower on account of the fact that the Germans have passed the bulk of the twenty-fifth division, and the originally held this since brought up reserve they have gained has been concentrated. It is expected artillery preparation for a second big thrust will be made.

Italians Attacking Lower Isonez.

The Italians, after regaining territory in the Trentino, are going back to the original plan and are attacking the lower Isonez where they have gained lesser successes.

Important Petrograd News.

Advance guards on General Letchitzky's extreme left are engaged with Austrian rear guards on the south of the Carpathians, and unofficial reports even say Cossacks have been raiding summarily. General Letchitzky's right has opened a passage in the direction of the stretch of railway connecting the rear of the entire Austrian front—Kolomea-Stanislau-Lemberg—while the occupation of Delatyn, for which the Russians are making, would sever the communications of General von Bothmer's army.

German Generals Arrive.

Both Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Field Marshal von Mackensen are reported to have arrived at Kovel to direct operations designed to break the Russians are in Volhynia. The latest official dispatch contains claims of both sides to successes in this region.

Meanwhile the Balkans are attracting more attention than for some time. Extraordinary rumors are being reported and the victories of the entente are reported to have caused a renewal of pro-entente politicians in both Greece and Rumania.

Germans Surrender Force.

London, July 5, 1:51 a. m.—A Reuter dispatch from the western front says the Germans made a counter attack on the new British positions at Thiepval, after a heavy bombardment, but were easily repulsed. Prisoners are quoted as having stated that German units are being rushed to the Somme front from as far as Verdun to the east and Lens to the north.

According to this dispatch a German officer who surrendered 150 men in a body said he thought they would be of more use alive in Germany after the war than dead.

French Capture Trenches.

Paris, July 5, 11:58 a. m.—The French have captured a line of German trenches east of Curlu, the war office announced today. They have also captured Soromont farm facing Clerly.

The French resumed the offensive during the night on both sides of the Somme. South of the Somme they made further progress toward the river, particularly at Soromont farm. This position is on the left bank opposite Clerly. All the region between the farm and Hill 63 on the road leading from Plaucourt to the Barleux is now dominated by the French.

After a heavy bombardment the Germans captured part of the village of Belloy-en-Santerre, but the French quickly expelled them, taking the entire village. The Germans still hold part of the town of Estres where severe fighting is still in progress. German attacks on French positions there were stopped by the French fire.

Nine Thousand Prisoners Taken.

The number of prisoners taken thus far exceeds nine thousand. The number of cannon captured has not been ascertained. On the Verdun front heavy fighting is still in progress. West of the Meuse the French repulsed a strong German attack in the region of Avocourt and Hill 304. East of the river there was a violent bombardment of Thiaumont redoubt and the Chenois sector.

The advance reported indicates that the French are moving eastward along the north bank of the Somme river in their movement toward Peronne in the combined Anglo-French offensive in the west.

Picardy. Clerly, the most advanced point mentioned is four and a half miles northwest of Peronne.

French Official Statement.

The text of the statement says: "North of the Somme we have resumed our offensive action and occupied last night a line of German trenches east of Curlu.

"South of the Somme our infantry continuing successes in the region of the river we took possession of the Soromont farm on the left bank opposite Clerly. All the region to the south lying between this farm and Hill 63 on the road which runs between Plaucourt and Barleux is in our possession.

"After an intense bombardment, the German army last night attacked Belloy-en-Santerre and were able to occupy for an instant the eastern part of this village, but a counter attack brought the entire village back into our possession. The Germans are still holding their positions in a part of the village of Estres, where the fighting has been very spirited. Every counter attack against our positions has been broken by our fire.

"After an intense bombardment, the German army last night attacked Belloy-en-Santerre and were able to occupy for an instant the eastern part of this village, but a counter attack brought the entire village back into our possession. The Germans are still holding their positions in a part of the village of Estres, where the fighting has been very spirited. Every counter attack against our positions has been broken by our fire.

Good Prisoners Taken.

"The total number of able bodied prisoners taken by us up to the present time exceeds 9,000. The exact number of cannons captured is not known. In this connection it may be said that our army corps operating south of the Somme estimates its captures at thirty pieces of artillery.

"On the left bank of the Meuse an attack of the enemy upon the redoubt of Avocourt was completely repulsed by the fire of our machine guns.

"Between the region of Avocourt and Hill 30 the Germans have delivered a strong attack. In spite of the use in great quantities of flaming liquids by the enemy this attack resulted in failure and cost our assailants heavy losses.

"On the right bank of the Meuse the bombardment is continuing with great violence in the region of the Thiaumont work and in the Chenois sector."

London, July 5.—5:16 p. m.—"Heavy fighting continued throughout the night in the neighborhood of the Ancre and the Somme," says an official statement timed 1 p. m. which was given out here today. "We made further progress at certain important points.

"German artillery has been active in certain sectors. In the neighborhood of Thiepval two determined attacks on our new trenches were beaten off with loss to the enemy.

"There were no important developments on the rest of our front."

The British have taken eleven guns. The relatively small number captured is due to the fact that the Germans in anticipation of the attack withdrew their guns to longer ranges.

It is reported by prisoners that the Germans are sending in reserves hastily from many points on the western front.

A subsequent official statement timed at five p. m. says: "Hand to hand fighting and bombing continued between the Ancre and the Somme. Five hundred more prisoners have been taken by us since the number last reported."

Submarine Is Attacked.

Berlin, July 5.—By Wireless to Sayville.—An unprovoked attack on a Teutonic submarine by a steamship is reported in an announcement given out by the admiralty today as follows:

"A submarine of the central powers recently returned from the Mediterranean and reported that on the evening of May 27 while east of the Balearic Islands it was shelled by a large steamer of unknown nationality at a range of about 10,000 meters. The steamer had not been stopped by the submarine. No damage was done to the submarine."

Violent Fight With Allies.

Berlin, July 5, via London, 4:45 p. m.—Violent fighting between the Germans and entente allies on both sides of the Somme river has been continuous since last night, says the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters staff. Up to the present time, the statement adds, the allies have nowhere obtained serious advantages.

French troops on the right bank of the Meuse in the Verdun sector repeatedly tried to advance with strong forces against the German positions northwest of Thiaumont work but the statement says the attempts were fruitless.

The text of the statement says: "Western theater: From the coast to the Ancre brook apart from minor engagements between reconnoitering detachments there was only lively artillery and mine throwing activity.

"The number of wounded English prisoners taken during the last few days on the right bank of the Ancre totaled 48 officers and 867 men.

"At the front on both sides of the Somme violent fighting has continued since last night. Up to the present the enemy nowhere has obtained serious advantages.

"On the left bank of the Meuse there were no special incidents.

"On the right bank of the river the French repeatedly attempted with strong forces, but fruitlessly, to advance against our positions northwest of Thiaumont work."

"At many points northwest and southwest of Lutsk all attempts to wrest from us the advantages which we had obtained failed.

#### ORPET WORRIED AS TRIAL NEARS END



Will Orpet (photographed in Waukegan courtroom last week).

Will Orpet, University of Wisconsin student on trial in Waukegan, Ill., for the murder of Marion Lambert, is plainly worried as his trial nears its end. His own testimony seemed to make an unfavorable impression on the jury, which has not been wholly removed by the introduction of evidence which has been very favorable to the defense.

Southwest of Lutsk all attempts to wrest from us the advantages which we had obtained failed.

"On both sides of the Somme river the fighting has been very spirited. Every counter attack against our positions has been broken by our fire.

German Official Statement.

The text of the official statement dealing with the fighting in Russia says:

"Eastern theater: The coast of Courland was bombarded fruitlessly from the sea.

"The operations of the enemy against the front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg were continued especially on both sides of the Smorgon.

"Aeroplanes squadrons dropped bombs freely on the railroad stations and troop camps near Minsk.

"Army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The Russians have commenced attacking the front from Zirin to a point southeast of Baranovichi. Hand to hand fights in some places were very stubborn. The Russians either were repulsed or driven back from the sections where they had broken into our lines. They suffered the heaviest losses.

"Army group of General von Lin-singen: On both sides of Kostinichowka, northeast of Chartovsk and northwest of Kolki, fighting continues. The Russian detachments which penetrated across the river Styr to the west of Kolki were attacked."

No Known Cure.

Physicians say there is no known positive treatment for the disease, but that the child's physique has to combat it with much aid as the doctors can give to lessen the probability of permanent injury. If a strain is allowed to fall on the effected limb there is great danger of permanent paralysis says the health commissioner.

At least ten more children are reported to have died from the disease during the night. Dr. S. R. Blatteis, Brooklyn health commissioner, said today that the epidemic showed no signs of abatement, especially in Brooklyn, but that the concerted efforts of 100 doctors and nurses had been successful in keeping it from spreading.

Major-General Wood ordered today what is virtually a quarantine of Governor's Island because of the epidemic.

Physicians Watching Trains.

Chicago, July 5.—Eighteen city physicians under the direction of Dr. John D. Robertson, Chicago health commissioner, are today watching incoming trains from the east as a precautionary measure against the possible development of an epidemic of infantile paralysis, such as said to be prevalent in New York. It is planned to keep up the inspection of trains for two weeks or more.

So far no cases were reported from any of the eastern trains. An inspection of the city resulted in one child being placed under observation.

#### MEXICO IS WILLING TO ACT IN PRACTICAL WAY TO AVERT WAR

Prefers Prompt Negotiations With United States Instead of Mediation—De Facto Note Brief and Expresses Anxiety to Solve Present Conflict Over Border Troubles, But Still Declares American Troops on Mexican Soil Is Trespass on Sovereignty of Mexico.

#### ORDERS TO TREVINO NOT REPUDIATED

Washington, July 5.—The crisis between the United States and Mexico virtually came to an end today when a friendly and conciliatory note from the de facto government was handed to Secretary Lansing and promptly communicated to President Wilson.

Formal statement of the attitude of the Washington government must await the president's action but there is no doubt in the minds of officials that the way has been opened for adjustment of the dispute as to the border situation which brought the two governments to the verge of war.

Secretary Lansing gave the impression however, that General Carranza's suggestion that there is no pending question between the governments which cannot be readily answered by friendly negotiation meets with quick sympathy here.

Further Interchange of Views.

A further interchange of views is expected to begin immediately looking to joint efforts to curb border bandits and other irresponsible agencies that have worked to embroil the two governments.

High officials were much impressed by the complete change in tone shown in General Carranza's new note. There seemed to be no disposition to doubt that the United States on its side would arrange for the early withdrawal of the expeditionary force from Mexico.

With more than 150,000 regulars and national guardsmen soon to be available for border patrol work the necessities for keeping General Pershing's columns any great distance beyond the line has lessened, according to many officials. Ample forces are at hand to control the situation even if the Mexican troops now assembled in northern Mexico are unable immediately to guarantee protection from raiders.

Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador designate, had this comment to make:

"The note speaks for itself. It is thoroughly explanatory and sets forth exactly the situation with the United States as viewed by the Mexican government."

Much Suspicion Removed.

American officials hope the complete absence of discourteous language and unwarranted charges of bad faith, such as have characterized the last two Mexican notes, indicates that much of the suspicion as to the purposes of the Washington government has been removed from the first chief's mind.

Copies of the note were sent by Mr. Arredondo to all embassies and legations in Washington, particularly to the Latin American diplomats who have sought previously to arrange for mediation of the dispute.

The declaration that the Carranza government will seek every means to avoid new incidents to aggravate the situation is regarded as a virtual withdrawal of the order given to General Trevino to attack General Pershing's men if they moved east, west or south.

Carranza's Note Submitted.

Washington, July 5.—The reply of the de facto government of Mexico to the United States, conciliatory in terms and giving assurances of a desire to reach a friendly adjustment of the difficulties between the two countries was delivered at the state department today by a Mexican embassy attaché.

As soon as a translation of the Spanish text was made, it was sent to the White House. Until Secretary Lansing and President Wilson had no opportunity to confer there will be no formal comment. But some state department officials did not attempt to conceal the fact that they considered the note most satisfactory and likely to remove all danger of war.

Free From Superfluous Language.

Brief and free from all superfluous language of diplomacy, the communication points to the release of the American troops captured at Carrizal as proof of the Mexican government's sincere desire to avoid a conflict; states the outstanding issue of the reasonable belief of the United States that the insecurity of its frontier is a source of difficulty and on the other hand, the belief of the Mexican government that the presence of American troops in Mexico is a trespass on that country's sovereignty and the on that country's cause of trouble. Assurances are given that the de facto government will employ every effort to prevent incidents which would aggravate the situation and the hope is

expected that the United States will do likewise.

This is the reply of Carranza to the demand of the United States for a statement of his intentions. A specific response to the question whether the Mexican government stands upon the instructions of General Trevino to attack American troops moving other than northward is evaded.

Although the note is signed by General Aguilar, foreign minister, officials of the Mexican embassy believe it was dictated by General Carranza himself.

Text of Mexican Note.

The text of the note as transmitted by Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican ambassador designate follows:

"Washington, D. C., July 4, 1916.

"Mr. Secretary:

"I have the honor to transmit in continuation the text of a note I have just received from my government with instructions to present to Your Excellency:

"Mr. Secretary:

"Referring to the notes of June 20th and 25th, last, I have the honor to say to Your Excellency that the immediate release of the Carrizal prisoners was a further proof of the sincerity of the desires of this government to reach a pacific and satisfactory train of 60 days. This government is anxious to solve the present conflict and it would be unjust if its attitude were misinterpreted.

"It was also the Mexican government that earnestly suggested a plan for cantonments along the boundary line during the conferences Ciudad Juarez and El Paso. This government is disposed now, as it has always been, to seek an immediate solution of the two countries to wit—the American government thinks reasonably that the insecurity of its frontier is a source of difficulty and the Mexican government on its part believes that the stay of American troops on Mexican territory aside from being a trespass on the sovereignty of Mexico is the immediate cause of the conflicts. Therefore, the withdrawal of American troops on one hand and the protection of the frontier on the other are the two essential problems, the solution of which must be the directing object of the efforts of governments.

"The Mexican government is willing to consider in a quick and practical way and prompted by a spirit of concord the remedies which should be applied to the present situation.

"Several Latin American countries have offered their friendly mediation to the Mexican government and the latter has accepted it in principle. Therefore, the Mexican government only awaits information that the government of the United States would be disposed to accept the mediation for the purpose mentioned above, or the purpose whether it is still of the belief that the same results may be attained by means of direct negotiations between both governments.

Will Avoid All Trouble.

"In the meantime this government proposes to employ all efforts that may be at its disposal to avoid the recurrence of new incidents which may complicate and aggravate the situation. At the same time it hopes that the American government on its part may make use of all efforts to prevent also new acts of its military and civil authorities of the frontier that might cause new complications.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to reiterate to Your Excellency the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) "C. AGUILAR."

"Having complied with the instructions of my government I afford me pleasure to reiterate to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) "E. ARREDONDO."

More Americans Leave Mexico.

Washington, July 5.—Special Agent Rodgers informed the state department today that over 500 Americans remained in Mexico City and all these probably would stay in the city no matter what happened. He said sixty American citizens, the last desiring to leave, started for Vera Cruz on July 2.

Big Rush of Guards.

San Antonio, Texas, July 5.—Note: relaxation in the movement of national guardsmen was pointed out today at headquarters here. The first big rush was nearing completion. Almost 45,000 guardsmen are either at border stations or on the way.